Pradesh included in the National Capital Region, falls within the purview of the Slate Government.

In Delhi no development of land is permitted except with the specific permission of the competent authority. Land is acquired by the Delhi Administration and then placed at the disposal of DDA for planned development of Delhi.

Illegal transactions in acquisition and development of land are liable for action under the law. No specific complaints about the high rates of tic's in illegal transactions have come to notice, possibly because such transactions are between two private parties; no survey in this regard has been done by the Government.

The Master Plan for Delhi, as extensively modified recently, envisages further urbanisation where land would be developed to meet housing and other requirements in a planned manner.

Procurement of Cyclone affected Paddy in A.P.

*428. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) what were the relaxations announced by the Food Corporation of India to procure cyclone affected paddy in coastal areas of Andhra Pradeh, how much paddy/ rice has been procured under the relaxed norms, district-wise; and

(b) whether there is any more damaged paddy lying with the growers; if so, the I reasons for which the same is not being purchased by the Food Corporation of India

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA) : (a) To mitigate the sufferings of the farmers, the Government of India allowed Food Corporation of India to procure baddy affected in the Cyclon hit districts of Andhra Pradesh viz., East Godavari, Wes\. Godavari, Krishna and Guntur as also the parboiled rice produced out of such paddy of these districts with certain relaxations in the specifications as indicated in Annexures till 31-7-1990. [See Appendix CLV, Annexure No. 129]. The district-wise details of paddy and parboiled rice procured under relaxed specifications in Andhra Pradesh are tabulated below :

(Figures in MTs-Provisional)

Name of the district	Paddy	Rice
East Godvari	5,609	26,379
West Godvari . . .	34,708	95,326
Krishna	22,377	21,411
Guntur	2,160	1,865
Khauieuiui	.,	1,307
Nellore	64,854	321
		1,46,600

(b) Food Corporation of India procures only such foodgrains which are fit for human consumption and acceptable to PDS consumers. There is no precise estimate of paddy conforming to relaxed specifications or damaged, which is beyond relaxed specifications, still available with the growers in Andhra Pradesh. However, actual procurement of paddy under relaxed specifications during third and fourth week of July, 1990 amounted to only 1,166 tonnes and 1.065 tonnes only, total being 2,231 tonnes during the last 14 days at 73 procurement centres operating in the four specified districts of Andhra Pradesh. Further, the relaxations remained operative for a period of two and a half months, which was an adequate period for disposing off the cyclone affected paddy. These indicate exhaustion of paddy conforming to relaxed specifications. No further extension of the validity period

for relaxations beyond July 31, 1990 was therefore, considered necessary by the Government of India. Moreover, no request from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for the extension of the validity period beyond July 31, 1990 was received before its expiry.

Minimum Support Price and Remunerative Price of Agricultural Produce

*429. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the definitions of the Minimum Support Price and the Remunerative Price for agricultural produce according to Government;

(b) whether both the prices are the same; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to give Remunerative Price to farmers than the Minimum Support Price ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR : (a) and (b) Procurement/minimum support prices for major agricultural commodities announced by the Government at the begining of- each season cover their cost of production and allow a reasonable margin of profit which make these prices remunerative and serve as a guarantee to the farmer that the price of his produce would not be allowed to fall below the notified level.

(c) The cost of production of crops is an important factor taken into account by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices. The Government have recently revised the methodology for estimation of cost of production of crops. The revised procurement minimum support prices for Rabi crops of 1989-90 and the procnre-mBnt/minimum support prices announced for Kharif crops of 1990-91 based on the revised methodology have thus been made more remunerative.

गेहूं और चावल का उत्पादन

*430. **श्री राम जेठमलानी :**
सरदार जगजीत सिंह अरोड़ा :

क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में गेहूं और चावल का प्रति हैक्टेयर राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन क्रमश: 22.4 और 17.0 क्विंटल है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि देश के असम, उड़ीसा, बिहार, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिमी बंगाल और मध्य प्रदेश के बड़े क्षेत्र में गेहूं और चावल का प्रति हैक्टेयर उत्पादन राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन से कम है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा विशेष अनुसंधान करके इन राज्यों में उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में कृषि एवं सहकारिता विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नितिश कुमार) : (क) 1988-89 के दौरान गेहूं और चावल की अखिल भारतीय उत्पादकता क्रमश: 22.41 और 16.88 क्विंटल प्रति हैक्टेयर थी ।

(ख) पश्चिम बंगाल में चावल की उत्पादकता को छोड़कर इन राज्यों में गेहूं और चावल की प्रति हैक्टेयर उत्पादकता अखिल भारतीय औसत की तुलना में कम है ।

(ग) इन राज्यों में समंकित चावल विकास कार्यक्रम तथा विशेष खाद्यान्न उत्पादन कार्यक्रम (गेहूं) के अलावा भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा कीटों तथा रोगों की प्रतिरोधक किस्मों, गहरे जल तथा वर्षा सिंचित पारिस्थितिकी प्रणालियों के लिए अनुकूल प्रजनक किस्मों, बाढ़ के बाद की स्थिति के लिए जल्दी तैयार होने वाली किस्मों के विकास, इन किस्मों के प्रजनक बीजों के पर्याप्त मात्रा में उत्पादन तथा उत्कृष्ट जीनरूप विकसित करने के लिए बायो प्रौद्योगिकी से सम्बन्धित अनुसंधान पर बल देने के लिए अनेक प्रयास शुरू किए गए हैं । खरीफ 1990 के दौरान पूर्वी भारत में वर्षा सिंचित चावल पारिस्थितिकी प्रणाली के लिए उचित किस्मों तथा प्रौद्योगिकी के पैकेज के अग्रणी प्रदर्शनों पर एक परियोजना भी शुरू की गई है ।